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GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

BOOK III



SPAULDING
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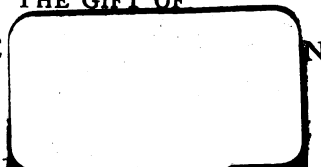
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THE
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

Book III

BY

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PREFACE

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word.

Therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar to the pupils; on this account the lessons may seem somewhat difficult.

Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows :

IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2
Book II in Grade 3
Book II in Grade 4
Book III in Grade 5
Book IV in Grade 6
Book V in Grade 7
Book VI in Grade 8

IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3
Book II in Grade 4
Book II in Grade 5
Book III in Grade 6
Book IV in Grade 7
Book V in Grade 8
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in grade 8 or grade 9.

GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

Book III

I

sea'son	The autumn season has come again.
pu'pil	We are pupils in school once more.
pro mote'	We are all promoted.
reg'is ter	Our names are on the register.
mem'ber	We are members of the same class.

II

prompt	We will come to school promptly.
tar'dy	No one will be tardy.
ab'sent	Let us try not to be absent.
ses'sion	We will be present every session.
in'ter est	The work will interest us.

III

build'ing	We have a large school building.
jan'i tor	A janitor cares for the building.
sweep	The janitor sweeps the floors.
boil'er	He takes care of the steam boiler.
sup ply'	Sometimes he brings the supplies.

I

va ca'tion	Vacation was spent in many ways.
ten'nis	The girls played tennis.
court	They had a smooth tennis court.
rack'et	Mary had a new racket.
ex cit'ing	She played many exciting games.

II

em ploy'	Fred was employed on a farm.
man'age	He learned to manage the horses.
team	He liked to drive a team.
ma chine'	The farmer had a mowing machine.
al low'	Fred was allowed to mow the grass.

III

ted'der	Fred often used the tedder.
kick	How it kicked up the mown grass!
rake	Toward night Fred raked the hay.
tum'ble	Sometimes he tumbled it up.
clo'ver	How sweet the clover smelled!

IV

pas'ture	Fred drove the cows to pasture.
dusk	At dusk they were driven home.
cream	Some of the cream was sold.
bot'tle	It was first poured into bottles.
drug'gist	Then it was sold to a druggist.

I

sea/shore	Arthur went to the seashore.
ho tel'	He boarded at a hotel.
guest	Many guests were at the hotel.
beach	Arthur liked to sit on the beach.
surf	He liked to watch the surf.

II

bath'ing	It was good bathing on the beach.
shal'low	The water was shallow.
ex'cel lent	Arthur was an excellent swimmer.
be neath'	He could dive beneath the waves.
dan'ger	There was no danger for him.

III

ves'sel	One day a large vessel appeared.
dis'tance	The vessel was a long distance away.
mast	It had five masts.
hull	Arthur could not see the hull.
ho ri'zon	The hull was below the horizon.

IV

fre'quent	Arthur frequently sailed in his boat.
steer	His sister steered for him.
rud'der	She steered with the rudder.
an'chor	They had a small anchor.
wharf	They anchored the boat near the wharf.

I

fac'tory	Henry worked in a factory.
bench	He worked at a bench.
tool	The bench was supplied with tools.
ham'mer	There was a hammer on the bench.
hatch'et	A sharp hatchet was beside the hammer.

II

au'ger	Henry had an auger and a bit.
bore	He used these tools for boring holes.
chis'el	He had a chisel, too.
square	He made square holes with the chisel.
steel	Bit, chisel, and auger were of steel.

III

plane	Henry smoothed boards with a plane.
vise	He first put them in a vise.
screw	The vise was screwed to the bench.
i'ron	The vise was of iron.
lev'el	It held the boards still and level.

IV

wrench	There was a wrench for turning nuts.
pinch'ers	There were pinchers for bending wire.
awl	There was an awl for punching holes.
nail	There were nails of all sizes.
wa'ges	Henry made good wages at this bench.

I

dol'lar	James made thirty dollars in a store.
swept	He swept the floors.
neat	He dusted the long counters neatly.
pol'ish	He washed and polished the windows.
dai'ly	These and other things he did daily.

II

va ri'e ty	A variety of groceries was kept.
spice	There were spices in great variety.
pre serve'	There were preserves of all kinds.
sauce	Sauces and pickles were there.
med'i cine	Even some medicines were sold.

III

co'coa	The girls often bought cocoa.
des sert'	They bought crackers for dessert.
sort	All sorts of cookies were taken.
ma'ple	The boys bought maple sugar and sirup.
quart	The sirup was put in quart bottles.

IV

veg'e ta ble	Vegetables were sold in season.
spin'ach	In the spring they had spinach.
on'ion	Onions came later.
car'rot	Carrots and potatoes came in the fall.
bush'el	These vegetables they sold by the bushel.

I

meat	John worked in a meat market.
own'er	He worked with the owner.
fresh	They sold fresh meats.
steak	The owner taught John to cut steaks.
sau'sage	John also learned to make sausage.

II

poul'try	The man sold all kinds of poultry.
veal	In spring and summer he sold veal.
beef	He always kept beef for roasting.
mut'ton	He often had mutton, too.
chop	He cut ribs of mutton into chops.

III

pork	John cut ribs of pork into chops.
ba'con	Bacon he sold in long pieces.
strip	The pieces he called strips of bacon.
smoke	He learned that bacon is smoked pork.
pre fer'	Who does not prefer bacon to chops?

IV

to ma'to	They sold tomatoes at the market.
string	In summer they sold string beans.
canned	Canned fruits were on the shelves.
salm'on	They also had canned salmon.
oys'ter	In cool weather they sold oysters.

I

clerk	Lucy was clerk in a store.
fan'cy	It was a store for fancy goods.
ar'ti cle	There were many articles on sale.
la'dy	Most of the articles were for ladies.
young	Some things were for young children.

II

glove	Gloves were on one counter.
waist	Waists were on another counter.
jack'et	There were jackets for girls.
skirt	There were skirts of many colors.
wom'en	The skirts were for women.

III

rib'bon	There was ribbon on the counters.
va'ri ous	The ribbons were in various colors.
sat'in	They were of silk and satin.
braid	There were many kinds of braid, too.
spool	There were dozens of spools of thread.

IV

ma te'ri al	All sorts of material were there.
vel'vet	There was soft velvet.
flan'nel	There was warm flannel.
lin'en	There was cool linen.
cal'i co	And there was bright-colored calico.

I

ge og'ra phy	Have you studied geography?
de scribe'	Geography describes our own country.
for'eign	It tells about foreign countries, too.
prod'uct	It describes products of all countries.
an'i mal	It tells something also about animals.

II

moun'tain	Have you ever seen a mountain?
val'ley	Then you must have seen a valley, too.
stream	There are streams in most valleys.
drain	Streams drain the land about them.
pro vide'	They provide water for large cities.

III

o'cean	An ocean is a large body of water.
Pa cif'ic	The Pacific is the largest ocean.
At lan'tic	The Atlantic is next in size.
Arc'tic	The Arctic is the smallest.
high'way	Oceans are highways for ships.

IV

A mer'i ca	We live in North America.
con'ti nent	North America is a continent.
sur round'	It is nearly surrounded by water.
ex tend'	It extends from Atlantic to Pacific.
Mex'i co	The Gulf of Mexico is at the south.

I

Pil'grim	Who were the Pilgrims?
Eng'land	The Pilgrims came from England.
May'flow er	They came in the ship Mayflower.
Plym'outh	They came to Plymouth.
De cem'ber	They landed there December 21, 1620.

II

im mense'	They landed on an immense stone.
rock	That stone is now called Plymouth Rock.
set'tle	The Pilgrims settled at Plymouth.
col'o ny	Plymouth was called a colony.
Eng'lish	It was an English colony.

III

gov'ern or	The settlement had a governor.
Carv'er	The governor's name was John Carver.
prom'ise	The Pilgrims promised to obey Carver.
com mand'	"We will obey your commands," they said.
wise	The governor promised to rule wisely.

IV

lead'er	The settlers also had another leader.
Stand'ish	His name was Myles Standish.
di rec'tion	They built homes under his direction.
cab'in	Their homes were log cabins.
ax	They chopped the logs with their axes.

I

raise	The first house was soon raised.
erect'	Others were erected in haste.
contain'	Each house contained a single room.
general	Some houses were erected for general use.
hospital	One of these was a hospital.

II

extreme'	It was an extremely severe winter.
hardship	The winter was full of hardships.
scarce	Food was very scarce.
suffer	The settlers suffered much from hunger.
exhaust'	Their supplies were soon exhausted.

III

serious	There were many cases of serious illness.
perish	Many of the people perished.
half	Nearly half of them died.
nurse	Myles Standish nursed the sick.
kitchen	He even worked in the kitchen.

IV

grew	At length the cold grew less severe.
mount	The sun mounted higher in the heavens.
icy	The icy covering of the earth melted.
relieve'	The Pilgrims' sufferings were relieved.
depart'	The <i>Mayflower</i> departed for England.

I

neigh'bor	The Pilgrims' neighbors were Indians.
sav'age	The Indians were savages.
wig'wam	The savages lived in wigwams.
con'stant	They visited the Pilgrims constantly.
un kind'	The Pilgrims were never unkind.

II

chief	The Indians had a great chief.
con trol'	This chief controlled many Indians.
de sire'	The chief desired to see the Pilgrims.
an nounce'	A friendly Indian announced his coming.
war'rior	The chief came with many warriors.

III

in tro duce'	The Indian friend introduced the chief.
dis cuss'	They discussed many things.
trea'ty	A treaty of peace was made.
to bac'co	They smoked a pipe of tobacco.
man'ner	In this manner they made the treaty.

IV

fa mil'iar	Another Indian was a familiar guest.
fa'vor ite	He was a favorite with the children.
in struct'	He instructed the boys in hunting.
im por'tant	He taught the settlers important things.
faith'ful	He was faithful to his friends.

I

i'dle	The Pilgrims were never idle.
at tend'	They attended to their work faithfully.
waste	They had no time to waste.
neg lect'	They never neglected anything.
du'ty	Even the children had many duties.

II

dil'i gent	The men were diligent workers.
ex cur'sion	They made frequent excursions alongshore.
lob'ster	Often they caught lobsters in the bay.
clam	The children dug clams on the beach.
straw'ber ry	In summer they picked wild strawberries.

III

con ceal'	The Indians had concealed some corn.
ac'ci dent	The Pilgrims found it by accident.
ker'nel	They paid for every kernel of corn.
se cure'	In this way they secured seed.
for'tu nate	They were fortunate to get the seed.

IV

cult'i vate	The Pilgrims cultivated fields of corn.
rip'en	Summer sunshine ripened the golden ears.
yield	The fields yielded good crops.
a bun'dant	The crops were abundant.
grate'ful	The Pilgrims were grateful.

I

Brad'ford	William Bradford was now governor.
re joice'	"Let us rejoice," said the governor.
ap point'	"Let us appoint a day of thanksgiving."
pros'per	The Pilgrims felt they had prospered.
fes'ti val	Now they would have a great festival.

II

church	First, all the people attended church.
ex cuse'	No one was excused from attendance.
serv'ice	It was a very long service.
hymn	The people sang many hymns.
ser'mon	Then they had a long sermon.

III

feast	A great feast followed the service.
har'vest	The best of the harvest was brought.
ven'i son	They had wild turkey and venison.
en ter tain'	The Pilgrims entertained many Indians.
deer	The Indians brought five deer.

IV

na'tion al	Thanksgiving is now a national holiday.
Pres'i dent	The President appoints the time.
choose	He always chooses the same day.
Thurs'day	It is the last Thursday in November.
pre'vi ous	School exercises come the previous day.

I

Linc'oln	Shall we write about Abraham Lincoln ?
Feb'ru a ry	Lincoln was born February 12, 1809.
Ken tuck'y	His first home was in Kentucky.
un til'	There he lived until seven years old.
In di an'a	His father then moved to Indiana.

II

jour'ney	It was a long journey to Indiana.
rail'road	There were no railroads then.
en'gine	Steam engines for roads were unknown.
in vent'	They had not been invented.
trav'el	People traveled much on horseback.

III

fur'ni ture	The Lincolns had little furniture.
con di'tion	What they had was in bad condition.
pos sess'	They took what they possessed with them.
dif'fi cult	The journey was long and difficult.
fu'ture	Finally they reached their future home.

IV

as sist'	Abraham assisted in raising a log cabin.
dis'mal	It was but a dismal shed.
buf'fa lo	Buffalo skins hung on the open side.
aft'er ward	Afterwards they made a new cabin.
re'al	This had real doors.

I

sur vive'	Abraham's mother did not survive long.
bur'y	She died and was buried in the forest.
lone'ly	How lonely it was for the poor boy!
sor'row	It was a great sorrow for him.
re mem'ber	He always remembered that sorrow.

II

mar'ry	Abraham's father married again.
wife	The new wife was an excellent woman.
bare'foot	She was kind to the barefooted boy.
re fuse'	He never refused to obey her.
re-spect'ful	He was always respectful and polite.

III

dis'trict	Abraham attended a district school.
ex am'ple	He learned to do examples in arithmetic.
de pend'	He also learned to depend upon himself.
price	That was a priceless lesson.
en cour'age	His mother encouraged him to study.

IV

e'ven ing	The evenings were spent by the fire.
blaze	The boy read by the blazing logs.
shov'el	He wrote on the wooden fire shovel.
char'coal	Charcoal served for a pencil.
af ford'	He could not afford a real pencil.

I

nine'teen	At nineteen Lincoln was very tall.
height	His height was over six feet.
gi'ant	He was a giant in size.
strength	He had the strength of a giant, too.
ath let'ic	He was an athletic young man

II

no'tice	A neighbor noticed the young man.
hire	Pretty soon the neighbor hired him.
New Or'le ans	He sent Lincoln to New Orleans.
freight	Lincoln took a boat load of freight.
deal'er	He took it to a New Orleans dealer.

III

voy'age	The voyage down the river was dangerous.
skill'ful	But Lincoln managed the boat skillfully.
cur'rent	The boat floated with the current.
boat'man	The boatmen lived on the boat.
re ly'	They relied on themselves for everything.

IV

trou'ble	Once there was trouble on the voyage.
ne'gro	Two negroes tried to rob the boatmen.
rob'ber	The young men drove the robbers away.
per'son	No other persons troubled them.
prof'it	The boat's owner made a great profit.

I

twen'ty	Abraham was now twenty-one years old.
Il li nois'	His father had just moved to Illinois.
de cide'	They decided to build a fence.
score	Abraham split scores of rails.
wal'nut	He split them from walnut trees.

II

prai'rie	They fenced in a piece of prairie.
meas'ure	The land was measured.
a'cre	It measured fifteen acres.
fer'tile	It was very fertile land.
corn'field	It was used for a cornfield.

III

am bi'tious	Young Lincoln was ambitious.
stead'i ly	He split rails steadily for neighbors.
cheat	He never cheated about his work.
earn	He always earned his wages.
nick'name	People nicknamed him "The Rail Splitter."

IV

trou'sers	Lincoln needed a new pair of trousers.
bar'gain	He made a bargain for them.
a gree'	A woman agreed to make the trousers.
pay'ment	He was to split rails in payment.
hun'dred	He split four hundred for each yard of cloth.

I

en gage'	Lincoln was engaged for a clerk.
lo'cate	The store was located among strangers.
ac quaint'	Lincoln was not acquainted there.
row'dy	A gang of rowdies were hanging around.
at tack'	One day they attacked Lincoln.

II

ac'tion	Lincoln was quick in action.
pro tect'	He knew how to protect himself.
sur prise'	The rowdies were much surprised.
mo lest'	They never molested him again.
quar'el	Lincoln hated quarrels.

III

hon'est	Lincoln was an honest young man.
con'fi dence	Every one had confidence in him.
truth'ful	He was always truthful.
cus'tom er	He never cheated the customers.
weight	He always gave the right weight.

IV

pur'chase	A woman made a purchase of Lincoln.
pen'ny	She gave too many pennies in payment.
vil'lage	She returned home far from the village.
er'ror	That night Lincoln discovered the error.
cor rect'	He walked miles to correct it.

I

hawk	Lincoln was in the Black Hawk War.
vol un teer'	He went as a volunteer.
com'pa ny	He went with a company of men.
off'i cer	The company needed an officer.
se lect'	They selected Lincoln for their leader.

II

mer'chant	After the war Lincoln was a merchant.
part'ner	He had a poor partner.
fail'ure	The store was a failure.
debt	There were many debts.
owe	Lincoln paid every cent they owed.

III

post'mas ter	Then Lincoln was made postmaster.
po si'tion	It was a small position.
sal'a ry	The salary was small, too.
let'ter	Lincoln carried letters in his hat.
mail	He carried mail to his neighbors.

IV

sur vey'	Lincoln learned to survey land.
ex act'	His work was always exactly right.
slight	He never slighted his work.
strict	And he was strictly honest.
doubt	No one ever doubted his word.

I

law'yer	Lincoln became a lawyer.
prac'tice	He began to practice law.
shrewd	He was a shrewd man.
judg'ment	People trusted his judgment.
success'	He became a successful lawyer.

II

arrest'	Once a man was arrested.
mur'der	He was arrested for murder.
guilt'y	People thought the man was guilty.
in'no cent	Lincoln said, "The man is innocent."
defend'	"I will defend the man," said he.

III

wit'ness	There was a witness.
de clare'	The witness declared he saw the murder.
plain	He said, "I saw the murder plainly."
moon'light	"It was bright moonlight," he declared.
swear	Lincoln made the man swear to it.

IV

al'ma nac	Then Lincoln brought in an almanac.
judge	He handed the almanac to the judge.
show	This showed the moon was not shining.
false	The witness had told a false story.
release'	The arrested man was released.

I

prom'i nent	Lincoln became a prominent man.
cap'i tal	He was sent to the state capital.
en act'	He went to help enact laws.
o blige'	He was obliged to walk.
fare	He could not pay his fare.

II

speak'er	Lincoln was a good speaker.
lis'ten	People liked to listen to him.
o pin'ion	They had confidence in his opinions.
jok'er	He was also a great joker.
fun'ny	He told many funny stories.

III

awk'ward	Lincoln was tall and awkward.
coarse	His clothes were coarse.
at ten'tion	But no attention was paid to this.
wis'dom	For his words were full of wisdom.
sense	He had good common sense.

IV

Wash'ing ton	The people sent Lincoln to Washington.
Con'gress	They sent him to Congress.
e lect'	He was afterwards elected President.
choice	The choice was made in 1860.
of'fice	He took the office in 1861.

I

dread	Soon a dreadful war broke out.
be tween'	It was between the North and South.
con tin'ue	The war continued four years.
slain	Many men were slain.
wound	Many more were wounded.

II

civ'il	This was called the Civil War.
ar'my	There were great armies on both sides.
cour'age	Both sides showed great courage.
slave	There had been slaves in the South.
free'dom	Lincoln gave the slaves their freedom.

III

con'test	At length the contest was ended.
con tend'	It was useless to contend longer.
rea'son	There is no reason for contending now.
ad just'	The trouble has all been adjusted.
u nite'	North and South are united again.

IV

sad	The saddest thing came at the end.
the'a ter	President Lincoln was shot in a theater.
mourn	The whole world mourned for him.
grieve	North and South grieved at his death.
ob serve'	Public schools now observe his birthday.

I

de serve'	Another birthday is deserving of honor.
George	It is that of George Washington.
sec'ond	It is the twenty-second of February.
le'gal	It is a legal holiday in most states.
wor'thy	Washington was worthy of this honor.

II

Vir gin'i a	Virginia was Washington's birthplace.
vig'or ous	George grew up a tall, vigorous boy.
sur pass'	He surpassed other boys in strength.
swift'ness	He surpassed them in swiftness, too.
fur'ther	He could throw a stone further.

III

e lev'en	When George was eleven his father died.
sen'si ble	George's mother was a sensible woman.
in'flu ence	Her influence made George a great man.
a shamed'	He was never ashamed to honor her.
de ceive'	He never deceived his mother.

IV

pop'u lar	George was popular with the boys.
sol'dier	Sometimes the boys played soldiers.
act	George always acted as captain.
sword	He made a sword for himself.
whit'tle	It was whittled out of wood.

I

ex pert'	Young Washington was an expert horseman.
grace'ful	A graceful colt was his favorite.
be long'	This colt belonged to George's mother.
spir'it	It was a high-spirited animal.
har'ness	It had never been harnessed.

II

sub due'	Washington wished to subdue the colt.
bri'dle	Some boys helped him bridle it.
leap	Washington leaped upon the colt's back.
cling	He clung closely to the colt.
de ter'mine	He was determined to stay on.

III

plunge	The colt plunged wildly.
rear	Then it reared on its hind feet.
dis lodge'	George could not be dislodged.
sprang	The colt sprang into the air.
drop	Then it dropped dead.

IV

blood	The colt had broken a blood vessel.
hap'pen	George told his mother how it happened.
keen	She felt the colt's loss keenly.
val'u a ble	It was a valuable colt.
pleas'ure	But George's truthfulness gave pleasure.

I

no'ble man	A nobleman lived in Virginia.
wealth'y	This nobleman was very wealthy.
sec'tion	He owned a large section of land.
es.tate'	It made a very large estate.
thor'ough	It had never been thoroughly surveyed.

II

un der take'	Washington undertook to survey it.
sev'en teen	He was then seventeen years old.
per suade'	He persuaded a friend to assist.
com'pass	The boys carried a compass.
chain	They used a chain for measuring.

III

ad ven'ture	The work was full of adventure.
shel'ter	They had no shelter at night.
blan'ket	They carried warm blankets with them.
wrap	They wrapped themselves in the blankets.
slept	They slept under the stars.

IV

ob tain'	Their food was obtained by hunting.
kin'dle	They kindled a fire in the woods.
coal	They roasted the meat over the coals.
busi'ness	The young men liked the business.
re li'ant	It made them strong and self-reliant.

I

O hi'o	There was good land on the Ohio River.
French	The French wished to obtain it.
Can'a da	The French came down from Canada.
mes'sage	The English sent a message to them.
mes'sen ger	Washington was chosen messenger.

II

de liv'er	Washington delivered the message.
re quest'	He requested them to return to Canada.
rid'i cule	The French leader ridiculed this message.
de cline'	He declined to return to Canada.
re main'	"We remain here," said the Frenchman.

III

com pan'ion	Washington and his companion started home.
wil'der ness	Their journey lay through the wilderness.
reg'u lar	There were no regular roads.
bridge	There were no bridges.
ford	The rivers had to be forded.

IV

guide	The young men had an Indian guide.
prob'a bly	He was probably friendly to the French.
bribe	He may have been bribed by them.
at tempt'	He attempted to shoot Washington.
suc ceed'	Fortunately he did not succeed.

I

colo'nel	Washington was soon made colonel.
com pel'	He would compel the French to go.
pris'on er	Or he would make them prisoners.
con struct'	Washington constructed a small fort.
dis pute'	Perhaps this would settle the dispute.

II

de feat'	He defeated a small body of French.
threat'en	A larger French army threatened him.
re tire'	Washington was compelled to retire.
pru'dent	He prudently returned to the fort.
sur ren'der	Finally he was obliged to surrender.

III

in dig'nant	The English were indignant at the French.
Brad'dock	General Braddock was sent to command.
splen'did	Braddock had a splendid army.
bril'liant	The soldiers wore brilliant red coats.
bay/o net	Their bayonets shone in the sunlight.

IV

ad vise'	Washington advised carefulness.
can/non	He said, "Let us leave the cannon."
ad vance'	"Let us advance rapidly," he said.
ad vice'	Braddock would not listen to his advice.
u'su al	"We march the usual way," he replied.

I

a gainst'	Braddock marched against the French.
lurk	Washington said, "Indians will be lurking."
warn'ing	General Braddock did not heed the warning.
en'e my	He saw no signs of the enemy.
flee	He was sure Indians would flee.

II

sud'den	The Indians suddenly attacked the army.
ig'no rant	The English were ignorant of Indian ways.
tar'get	Their red coats were fine targets.
fa'tal	The general was fatally wounded.
flight	His splendid army was put to flight.

III

spe'cial	Washington was a special target.
bul'let	Four bullets passed through his coat.
es cape'	But he escaped unwounded.
graze	Not a bullet even grazed his flesh.
nar'row	It was a narrow escape.

IV

vic'tor	The English were victors in this war.
pos ses'sion	They obtained possession of the land.
beat	The French were severely beaten.
de prive'	They were even deprived of Canada.
Brit'ish	Canada became a British possession.

I

Brit/ain	Great Britain was soon at war again.
strug/gle	This struggle was with her colonies.
thir'teen	She had thirteen American colonies.
tax	Great Britain taxed these colonies.
pro test/	The colonies protested against taxes.

II

ob ject/	Why did the colonists object to taxes?
rep re sent/	Because they were not represented,
vote	They could not vote about the taxes.
con sent/	They had not consented to be taxed.
de mand/	"The demand is not right," they said.

III

tea	The king put a tax on tea.
drink	The people refused to drink the tea.
Bos'ton	A shipload came to Boston.
car/go	The whole cargo was tea.
chest	The tea was in large chests.

IV

dis guise/	Men disguised themselves as Indians.
har'bor	They threw the tea into the harbor.
spoil	It was spoiled by the salt water.
pun'ish	The king said, "I will punish them."
port	And he closed the port of Boston.

I

hun'ger	People began to suffer from hunger.
coun'ty	From some counties cattle were sent.
wheat	Some towns sent wheat.
Car o li'na	Barrels of rice came from Carolina.
gen'er ous	People were generous in their gifts.

II

meet'ing	A great meeting was held.
con ti nen'tal	It was the Continental Congress.
del'e gate	The men were called delegates.
treat'ment	They protested against unjust treatment.
sub mit'	They said, "We will not submit."

III

re new'	England renewed her demands.
re sist'	The people said, "We will resist."
lib'er ty	They would protect their liberties.
pa'tri ot	They called themselves patriots.
val'or	They were full of valor.

IV

pow'der	The patriots had some powder.
Con'cord	The powder was stored at Concord.
se'cret	The British heard of this secret store.
force	They sent a force to seize it.
mid'night	This force started secretly at midnight.

I

Re vere'	Paul Revere knew the British plan.
a larm'	Revere rode rapidly, shouting the alarm.
Lex'ing ton	Patriots gathered at Lexington.
min'ute men	These patriots were called minutemen.
mus'ket	They were armed with muskets.

II

ap proach'	The British soldiers approached rapidly.
u'ni form	Their uniforms were bright scarlet.
halt	They halted on the Lexington Green.
for'ward	Their commander rode forward quickly.
dis perse'	He ordered the Americans to disperse.

III

vil'lain	"Disperse, ye villains," cried the officer.
reb'el	"Disperse, ye rebels," he cried again.
oath	The second time he used an oath.
in'stant	The minutemen did not obey instantly.
has'ti ly	The officer wheeled on his horse, hastily.

IV

dis charge'	There was a discharge of muskets.
mi li'tia	Some of the American militia fell.
com'rade	Their comrades fired at the British.
re sume'	The British then resumed their march.
Rev o lu'tion	The Revolution had begun.

I

com mit'tee	In Concord was a committee of safety.
cit'i zen	This was a committee of citizens.
prin'ci pal	They were the principal citizens.
a bil'i ty	They were men of great ability.
slaugh'ter	They heard of the Lexington slaughter.

II

ar range'ment	The committee made arrangements.
re cep'tion	They arranged a British reception.
mil'i ta ry	They had the military stores moved.
con clude'	Then the patriots concluded to wait.
con'flict	They had no wish to begin a conflict.

III

prop'er ty	The British began to destroy property.
Yan'kee	"Leave nothing for Yankees," they cried.
scat'ter	They scattered flour on the ground.
car'riage	They burned many carriage wheels.
dam'age	They did much other damage.

IV

a rouse'	The people were now thoroughly aroused.
ral'ly	They rallied in large numbers.
col'umn	The column of patriots advanced.
skir'mish	There was a skirmish at North Bridge.
guard	The British guard fled.

I

en coun'ter	There were other encounters.
con fu'sion	The British were thrown into confusion.
cer'tain	They were not certain what to do.
ter'ri fy	They became terrified.
pos'si ble	They hurried away as fast as possible.

II

ear'nest	War had now begun in earnest.
strife	It was to be a terrible strife.
en'er gy	The patriots acted with great energy.
re cruit'	Men were recruited for the army.
re spond'	The people responded promptly.

III

be siege'	The Americans besieged Boston.
for'ti fy	They fortified many places.
pre vent'	This was to prevent the English leaving.
breast'work	The Americans threw up a breastwork.
Breed	This breastwork was on Breed's Hill.

IV

com mence'	The breastwork was commenced by night.
si'lent	The men worked quickly and silently.
sen'ti nel	A sentinel kept watch.
com plete'	The work was completed in the morning.
sus pect'	The British had not suspected it.

I

re solve'	The British resolved to attack at once.
des'per ate	It was a desperate battle.
brave	The patriot army stood bravely.
re treat'	But they were finally forced to retreat.
lack	They lacked powder to continue fighting.

II

re port'	The battle was quickly reported.
re gard'	The patriots regarded it a success.
con sid'er	We still consider it a victory.
he'ro	We call those patriot soldiers heroes.
Bun'ker	That was the battle of Bunker Hill.

III

in close'	The British were inclosed in Boston.
dis tress'	There was great distress.
com'fort	Common comforts of life were lacking.
un health'y	The town was unhealthy.
pain	There was sickness and painful suffering.

IV

oc'cu py	The British occupied the finest houses.
sta'ble	A church was used for a stable.
an noy'	The soldiers annoyed the Boston boys.
com plain'	These complained to the British general.
as sure'	He assured them the annoyance should end.

I

form'al	Washington now took formal command.
sum'mon	He had been summoned by Congress.
Cam'bridge	He took command in Cambridge.
as sume'	He assumed command under a tree.
elm	That tree is called the Washington Elm.

II

task	Washington had assumed a difficult task.
dif'fer ent	The soldiers came from different places.
troop	They were raw troops.
dis'ci pline	Washington must teach them discipline.
drill	They must be disciplined by drill.

III

suit'a ble	Suitable arms were lacking.
ri'fle	Some of them had hunting rifles.
knife	Some had long knives.
pitch'fork	A few came armed with pitchforks.
weap'on	Some had no weapons at all.

IV

cap'ture	The patriots had captured some cannon.
quan'ti ty	A quantity of powder was also obtained.
haul	These had to be hauled to Cambridge.
yoke	Many yoke of oxen hauled them.
meth'od	This was a slow method.

I

drag	The cannon were dragged up a hill.
o' ver look'	The hill overlooked Boston Harbor.
de lay'	The British left Boston without delay.
em bark'	They embarked and sailed away.
tri'umph	The patriots entered Boston in triumph.

II

un'ion	The colonies now formed a union.
in de pend'ent	They declared themselves independent.
dec la ra'tion	They made the Declaration of Independence.
Ju ly'	This was signed July 4, 1776.
cel'e brate	We always celebrate the Fourth of July.

III

anx'ious	People were anxious for the declaration.
loy'al	They were loyal to their country.
pro claim'	A bell proclaimed the good news.
through out'	It proclaimed freedom throughout the land.
cre ate'	A new nation was created.

IV

ti'dings	The glad tidings were carried everywhere.
sol'emn	The declaration was solemnly read.
a loud'	It was read aloud to the people.
crowd	Crowds of people listened to it.
e vent'	Its reading was a great event.

I

a/ble	Washington was an able leader.
con duct'	He conducted the war with great skill.
en dure'	The soldiers endured much suffering.
shoe	They did not always have shoes.
hope'ful	But Washington was always hopeful.

II

dis like'	The French people disliked the British.
sym'pa thy	Their sympathy was with the United States.
fleet	They sent a fleet of battle ships.
pri'vate	They sent officers and private soldiers.
nu'mer ous	They aided in numerous other ways.

III

fought	Seven years the Americans fought.
con'quer	Then the patriots conquered.
with draw'	The British withdrew from the country.
gov'ern ment	A new government was formed.
twice	Washington was elected President twice.

IV

a dopt'	The new nation adopted a flag.
com pose'	The flag was composed of three colors.
stripe	It had thirteen red and white stripes.
e'qual	States and stripes were equal in number.
sig'ni fy	Stars now signify the number of states.

I

car'pen ter	A carpenter is building a house.
dwell'ing	It is a dwelling house.
frame	The frame is wood.
tim'ber	The timbers are long and straight.
cir'cu lar	They were sawed by a circular saw.

II

match	Matched boards cover the frame.
edge	The boards have straight edges.
firm	They are nailed firmly to the frame.
clap/board	The boards are covered with clapboards.
paint	The house has been painted white.

III

base'ment	The basement is large.
wall	The basement walls are thick.
brick	The walls are made of brick.
mor'tar	The bricks are laid in mortar
foun da'tion	The foundation is of stone.

IV

qual'i ty	The window glass is of good quality.
put'ty	There is putty around the glass.
blind	There are blinds on the windows.
knob	On every door is a bright knob.
brass	The knobs are of brass.

I

fin'ish	The carpenter has finished the house.
roof	The roof is high and steep.
slate	Part of it is covered with slate.
shin'gle	Shingles are used in some places.
leak	The roof will not leak.

II

cel'lar	The house has a good cellar.
ce ment'	The cellar bottom is cement.
fur'nace	There is a furnace in the cellar.
heat	The furnace will heat the house.
fu'el	Fuel is burned in the furnace.

III

par'lor	The parlor is a large room.
ceil'ing	The ceiling is high.
plas'ter	The ceiling is of plaster.
car'pet	A carpet is on the floor.
shade	The windows have shades.

IV

man'tel	There is a mantel over the fireplace.
clock	A clock stands on the mantel.
pi an'o	A piano stands in one corner.
up'right	It is an upright piano.
book'case	A bookcase stands near the piano.

I

dine	The dining room is pleasant.
oak	The table is of polished oak.
cen'ter	It stands in the center of the room.
a dorn'	It is adorned with a vase.
bou quet'	A beautiful bouquet is in the vase.

II

dish	The dishes are on the table.
plate	There is a plate for each person.
fork	A knife and fork are near each plate.
sol'id	Knives and forks are of solid silver.
tum'bler	A tumbler is also near each plate.

III

sau'cer	Each one has a cup and saucer.
chi'na	These are of thin china.
nap'kin	By each plate lies a clean napkin.
re move'	The soiled napkins have been removed.
laun'dry	They were sent to the laundry.

IV

side'board	The sideboard is tall.
cas'ter	The sideboard stands on casters.
roll	It can be rolled on the casters.
scratch	The casters will not scratch the floor.
draw'er	The sideboard has drawers for silver.

I

cham/ber	The front chamber is a large room.
up/per	It is in the upper story.
mat/ting	The floor is carpeted with matting.
bed/stead	An iron bedstead stands at one side.
mat/tress	A mattress is on the bedstead.

II

sheet	White sheets cover the mattress.
pair	A pair of woolen blankets comes next.
quilt	A quilt covers the woolen blankets.
spread	Over all is a white spread.
feath'er	The pillows are made of feathers.

III

bu'reau	A bureau stands in one corner.
mir'ror	The bureau has a mirror.
brush	Before the mirror lie brushes.
toi'let	Other toilet articles are near.
per fum'er y	There is also a bottle of perfumery.

IV

com mode'	In another corner stands a commode.
tow/el	Towels are hanging by the commode.
soap	On the commode is a cake of soap.
sponge	A sponge is near the soap.
mus/lin	Muslin curtains are at the windows.

I

hu'man	We will study about the human body.
frame'work	The body has a framework.
skel'e ton	The framework is the skeleton.
bone	The skeleton is composed of bones.
brit'tle	The bones are brittle.

II

sup port'	The skeleton supports the body.
joint	There are many joints in the skeleton.
sim'i lar	Some joints are similar to hinges.
el'bow	The elbow is a hinge joint.
shoul'der	The shoulder joint is like a ball.

III

con trac'tion	Muscles have the power of contraction.
ex pan'sion	They have the power of expansion also.
mo'tion	The muscles give motion to the bones.
e las'tic	Muscles are strong and elastic.
in crease'	Exercise will increase their strength.

IV

gar'ment	A garment of skin protects the body.
tight	It is like a tight suit of clothes.
in'ju ry	It protects the muscles from injury.
re quire'	This garment requires frequent bathing.
dis ease'	Frequent bathing prevents disease.

I

cir'cu late	The blood circulates through the body.
heart	The blood goes through the heart.
pump	The heart is a pumping machine.
pulse	The pump makes the pulse beat.
wrist	We feel the pulse in the wrist.

II

en ti'tle	Everybody is entitled to good health.
in sure'	Good care insures a healthy body.
nour'ish ment	Health depends upon suitable nourishment.
por'tion	A portion of the food should be solid.
liq'uid	The body also needs liquid food.

III

breathe	We breathe the air.
lung	We breathe it with our lungs.
ox'y gen	We get oxygen from pure air.
car'bon	There is carbon in impure air.
ven'ti late	We must ventilate our rooms freely.

IV

brain	The brain is in the head.
skull	It is in the skull.
cell	The brain is composed of cells.
mil'lion	There are millions of minute cells.
nerve	Messages reach the brain through nerves.

I

grove	The girls went to the grove Saturday.
trol'ley	They rode on a trolley car.
e lec'tric	Some called it an electric car.
con duct'or	The conductor took the fares.
mo'tor man	A motorman managed the car.

II

fore'noon'	The girls walked around in the forenoon.
wan'der	They wandered around under the trees.
at tract'ive	They found the grove very attractive.
o'clock'	At twelve o'clock they had luncheon.
cir'cle	The girls sat in a circle.

III

sand'wich	Each girl had a sandwich.
tongue	It was made of canned tongue.
ol'ive	One girl brought a bottle of olives.
jel'ly	Another brought a tumbler of jelly.
sal'ad	And some one brought a salad.

IV

choc'o late	All had chocolate cake.
crumb	The birds ate the crumbs.
lem on ade'	The girls made lemonade.
col'lege	After lunch they sang college songs.
jol'ly	It was a jolly party.

I

cous'in	Thomas visited his cousin Saturday.
aft'er noon'	They spent the afternoon in the woods.
a mong'	They found a brook among the trees.
o ver hang'	The trees overhung the stream.
shad'ow	The shadows were on the water.

II

splash	The water was splashing over the rocks.
foam	It was foaming as it fell.
spar'kle	How the drops sparkled in the sunlight!
ex pen'sive	They sparkled like expensive diamonds.
grav'el	The bottom of the brook was gravel.

III

na'tive	The boys found many native flowers.
vi'o let	There were beautiful little violets.
del'i cate	They were very delicate in color.
mod'est	The violet is a modest little flower.
de li'cious	Some violets have delicious fragrance.

IV

shrub	They found several flowering shrubs.
lau'rel	The laurel was just in bloom.
ev'er green	Laurel is an evergreen.
trout	They saw beautiful trout in a stream.
spec'kled	They were speckled trout.

I

o'ri ole	Orioles are favorite birds.
plum'age	The oriole's plumage is very bright.
viv'id	The colors are vivid.
or'ange	Orange and black are the colors.
ex ceed'ing	They are exceedingly brilliant.

II

wov'en	The oriole's nest is woven of string.
pock'et	It is shaped like a pocket.
ham'mock	It hangs like a hammock.
sus pend'	It is suspended from a branch.
sway	The bird enjoys swaying in the wind.

III

ben'e fit	Orioles are a benefit to the farmer.
in'sect	They destroy many insects for him.
con sist'	Their food consists largely of insects.
di'et	Insects are their regular diet.
cher'ry	But they like cherries for dessert.

IV

bob'o link	The bobolink is another beautiful bird.
song'ster	The bobolink is a sweet songster.
soar	He soars high up in the heavens.
bub'ble	Then how his joyful song bubbles forth!
throat	It pours right out of his throat.

I

croak	Have you heard the frogs croaking?
mud	Listen for them in the muddy ponds.
tad'pole	Try to catch the tadpoles just hatched.
pol'li wog	Boys call tadpoles polliwogs.
crea'ture	These little creatures change to frogs.

II

won'der ful	Let us watch the wonderful change.
gill	At first tadpoles have gills like fish.
tail	They are also provided with tails.
de gree'	By degrees hind legs appear.
fore	Next come the fore legs.

III

shrink	The tadpole's tail begins to shrink.
grad'u al	It gradually grows smaller and smaller.
ab sorb'	It seems to be absorbed.
re'al ize	We can hardly realize the change.
dis ap pear'	At last the tail has quite disappeared.

IV

mouth	A tadpole's mouth undergoes changes, too.
width	Its width slowly becomes greater.
queer	What a queer life the frog leads!
re sem'ble	At first it resembles a fish.
part	Later it becomes partly a land animal.

I

no'ble	The dog is a noble animal.
do mes'tic	He is a domestic animal.
na'ture	He is faithful by nature.
for sake'	He never forsakes his friends.
clev'er	He is usually clever.

II

serv'ant	A dog is a good servant.
sel'dom	He seldom forgets his duty.
un self'ish	He serves his master unselfishly.
de vote'	He is devoted to his master's service.
re ward'	A kind look is his reward.

III

cli'mate	Dogs are found in all climates.
a dapt'	Each breed is adapted to its climate.
char'ac ter	The breeds differ greatly in character.
hab'it	Their habits are different.
men'tion	We will mention a few breeds.

IV

mas'tiff	The mastiff is a very large dog.
col'lie	The collie often takes care of sheep.
shep'herd	The shepherd dog also watches sheep.
hound	The hound is used for hunting.
ter'rier	The terrier is a little dog.

creek	A small river is called a creek.
creak	Loose-jointed chairs are likely to creak.
groan	Severe pain often makes people groan.
grown	A full-grown man may be six feet tall.
lead	Lead pencils are not made of lead.
led	Who led the way through the forest ?
liar	A liar may forget how to tell the truth.
lyre	The music of the lyre is sweet.
lane	It is a long lane that has no turning.
lain	The sick man has lain in bed all day.
mown	He has mown the grass with a machine.
moan	Hear that poor dog moan with pain !
none	Have you sugar ? I have none.
nun	A nun may not marry.
missed	I was so late I missed the train.
mist	A mist is a fine rain.
rye	Rye is a kind of grain.
wry	Do you ever make a wry face ?
stare	It is not polite to stare at people.
stair	Step on the stair, do not sit on it.

sole	You have worn out the sole of your shoe.
soul	At death the soul leaves the body.
sale	Candy is on sale at the store.
sail	Let's go for a sail in the boat.
tide	The water is high when the tide comes in.
tied	I tied my boat to the wharf.
throne	A king sits on a throne.
thrown	The ball was thrown swiftly.
vale	A valley is sometimes called a vale.
veil	A veil protects the face.
heal	This medicine will heal that sore.
heel	The sore is on my heel.
toe	Every boot has a heel and a toe.
tow	Mules tow boats in the canal.
wade	Children like to wade in puddles.
weighed	He weighed one hundred pounds.
ewe	A female lamb is called a ewe.
yew	The yew tree is an evergreen.
reign	A king reigns over his kingdom.
rein	Horses are driven with reins.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

51

1
ape
earl
gild
slash
tact

2
spurt
chew
east
worse
throng

3
faith
smudge
tempt
elf
chide

4
gimp
farce
carp
thill
elk

5
brute
fend
gear
soot
swan

6
apt
waif
brew
flax
snort

7
ark
tongs
flood
breath
stork

8
smut
breast
swale
gasp
tribe

9
soul
beast
font
swap
splint

10
bland
squad
fume
smite
swill

11
garb
vex
tooth
gash
sweat

12
floss
base
gland
flume
trounce

13
tube
cork
gage
swab
truth

14
fund
gait
sulk
blest
bran

15
coin
fuse
such
tour
turf

16
split
chum
fuss
swoon
tusk

1	2	3	4
gleam	lure	mace	gourd
cress	pearl	glen	lisp
dull	crib	lye	craft
dumb	ranch	dean	dupe
pert	shaft	graft	mild
5	6	7	8
deem	groan	cove	mulch
pulp	delve	raft	gross
gulf	prune	dice	limp
reef	robe	mule	dirt
scowl	shred	rye	moan
9	10	11	12
dirk	cough	harp	wax
husk	dock	crimp	gull
imp	harsh	dose	crisp
muss	musk	juice	doze
plus	plod	pang	lick
13	14	15	16
cure	hoof	hemp	draft
huge	curve	porch	pinch
rule	romp	dace	rusk
pomp	skid	sixth	daze
skulk	twig	veil	duke





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